3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section addresses the public services and utilities of the Dutch Slough Restoration Project and Related Projects. Public services and utilities issues addressed include: police protection, fire protection, water supply, wastewater, storm drainage, and electrical and gas transmission.

3.14.1. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Police Protection

The City of Oakley contracts with the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department for police services. The contract allows the City to have a Chief of Police and for the Sheriff's Department personnel to be identified as Oakley Police Department on their vehicles and uniforms. The Oakley Police Department controls the specifics of delivery of law enforcement services in the City, and this control results in a City-based police operation.

The staffing level of the City of Oakley Police Department is 19 officers, three sergeants, and one chief. The department is also allocated one full-time and three part-time non-sworn police service assistants. The ratio of sworn officers to the City of Oakley's population is dynamic as the city's population increases. The average ratio is approximately 0.75 to 0.80 officers per 1,000 residents. The nationally accepted average is one police officer per 1,000 residents. Using the national average is not always an accurate reflection of the actual need due to different circumstances of each police department. In addition, the City's contract with the County Sheriff's Department allows for additional and highly specialized support, such as homicide investigators, to respond to emergency and extreme situations as needed. This specially trained auxiliary support is not reflected in Oakley's ratio of sworn officers, so the comparison with national average tends to understate the City's police capacity and services (Rebecca Willis, email correspondence, June 5, 2007).

The project sites are located in District 5 of the Police Department's service area. The City of Oakley has mutual aid agreements with neighboring law enforcement agencies that are managed through the Contra Costa County Sheriffs Office (McLarand Vasquez Emsiek & Partners, Inc., et al. 2005).

The level of crime at the Dutch Slough Restoration Project and Related Projects sites is very low. The Police Department does not receive calls for service there on a frequent basis. The majority of calls which are received by the Department are related to litter dumps and occasional stolen vehicles which are left in or around the site. Additional staff and equipment are proposed as the population of the East Cypress area grows, thus accompanying the potential increase in service needs to the sites. (Thorsen 2006)

Each new housing unit in the residential developments surrounding the Dutch Slough area is assessed a special police tax, referred to as the P-6 tax, for police services. Currently, that tax is approximately $650.00 annually per unit. In addition, The City has committed to impose a new annual assessment on the development area south of the Contra Costa Canal (planned for about 1400 units) for police protection and maintenance of the Dutch Slough Community Park. The City also is applying an annual assessment on new development on properties in the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan (planned for about 4000 units), which was annexed to the City in October 2006.

Fire Protection

The East Contra Costa Fire Protection District provides fire suppression and emergency services for the communities of Oakley, Bethel Island, Brentwood, Byron, Discovery Bay, and Knightsen, together with portions of Marsh Creek Canyon and Morgan Territory. The District consists of three former fire service districts (East Diablo, Oakley-Knightsen, and Bethel Island Fire Districts). They were consolidated in November of 2002. Designed to enhance efficiencies of operation and training as well as to ensure more effective fire and emergency service, the consolidation enabled District staff to take advantage of economies of scale while eliminating duplicative personnel and services. The District is headquartered at 134 Oak Street in Brentwood (City of Oakley 2006). The District has a mutual aid agreement with the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District (Gonzalez 2006).

The District is headed by a Fire Chief and is staffed with 93 full-time administrative and on-shift fire suppression personnel, including career and paid on-call professionals. The District staffs eight fire stations. District services include fire suppression, hazardous materials mitigation, fire prevention, public education, and emergency medical service (City of Oakley 2006).

The closest fire station to the Dutch Slough Restoration Project and Related Projects sites is Fire Station 93 at 215 Second Street in the City of Oakley, approximately two miles from the site. Fire Station 93 is equipped with a 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) pumper truck and a 500 gpm pumper truck. This unit is staffed by the engine crew as needed to respond to areas of the city with significant wildfire threat. It typically has a crew of two and has an average response time of five to ten minutes. The second closest fire station is Fire Station 94 at 15 A Street in the City of Knightsen, approximately two miles from the site. It is staffed by volunteer firefighters and they are on-call (East Contra Costa Fire Protection District 2006).

The District's high priority goals include completion of the Fire Service and EMS Master Plan. The master plan study assesses and makes recommendations specific to: Performance and Efficiency; Community Risks and Demand for Service; Growth Projections; Organization and Staffing; Deployment and Concentration of Resources; Level of Service and Standards for Response Coverage; and Needs Assessment. The District plans to obtain new fire apparatus (type 3 wildland units and type 1 structural units) and construct a new fire station in the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan area in 2007. They are also planning the relocation of the district administrative office (Gonzalez 2006).

The East Contra Costa Fire Protection District operates a Fire Prevention Bureau to give residences and business owners the knowledge and skills to lead safer lives. Led by a Battalion Chief, members of the Bureau review building plans and complete inspections to ensure new construction or remodeling projects meet the Fire Code. In addition, the Bureau visits classrooms and meets with businesses and homeowners to discuss fire prevention and safety (East Contra Costa Fire Protection District 2006).

The Marine Fire/Rescue Division's primary objective is fire suppression in the waterfront residential areas, the shipping channel, and all waters of Eastern Contra Costa County. Search and rescue missions, including emergency medical responses are also within the scope of the Marine Division's mission. The marine division maintains two 25-foot firefighting vessels capable of pumping 500 gpm. To maintain levee access and vegetation on levees, the Uniform Fire Code states that fire access routes on roadways should be no less than 20 feet wide and 13 feet, 6 inches in height (East Contra Costa Fire Protection District 2006).

The existing fire hazard on the project site is moderate. The fire hazard depends on the season, fuel load, and integrity of structures (Gonzalez 2006).

Water Supply

Domestic water service within the Dutch Slough Restoration Project and Related Projects area is provided by private wells and water systems, and Diablo Water District (DWD), a retail water supplier. The primary treatment facility, Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (WTP), on Neroly Road, is owned by DWD and Contra Costa Water District (CCWD). CCWD provides water service to more than 500,000 customers in central and eastern Contra Costa County. CCWD provides water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta under a contract with the federal Central Valley Project (CVP) through contracts with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (McLarand Vasquez Emsiek & Partners, Inc., et al. 2005).

DWD provides treated water service to the City of Oakley through a primary water treatment facility and network of water distribution mains. DWD provides service to over 7,500 water connections. DWD operates and maintains over 90 miles of water pipelines, pumping systems, valves and reservoirs. DWD receives the majority of its water from CCWD. DWD has a capacity of up to 30 million gallons per day (mgd) at the Randall-Bold WTP, which is capable of delivering 15 mgd of water. The plant has delivered approximately eight million gallons during the hottest days. In 1997 the quality and reliability of the water was improved when the Los Vaqueros Reservoir was placed into service. Los Vaqueros Reservoir provides up to three months of emergency water storage for DWD customers (City of Oakley 2006).

Small private water systems are owned and operated by DWD and private entities. These entities operate and maintain community wells for the benefit of two or more landowners. Distribution facilities generally consist of interconnected two-inch to eight-inch pipes. Water quality is sufficient to meet current State Health Code requirements with no treatment required. Disinfection of potential water borne contaminants is achieved through chlorine injection at the wellhead (McLarand Vasquez Emsiek & Partners, Inc., et al. 2005).

The closest water line to the Dutch Slough Restoration Project and City Community Park sites is a 24-inch water main on the north side of Cypress Road. There are three drinking water intakes located near the Dutch Slough site: the Contra Costa Old River intake, Contra Costa Rock Slough intake, and the Harvey O. Banks intake.

Wastewater

Sanitary services are provided to the Oakley area by Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD) and private septic tanks and leach fields. ISD operates and maintains sanitary sewer mains throughout the project vicinity. The system consists of a series of gravity mains flowing to local lift stations (McLarand Vasquez Emsiek & Partners, Inc., et al. 2005).

ISD conveys treated sewage effluent through a pipeline along the northwestern border of the Emerson parcel. Reclamation District 799 maintains and operates two pumping stations on the Burroughs parcel. ISD uses treated wastewater to irrigate Jersey Island and the Ironhouse parcel.

ISD is in the process of constructing a new wastewater treatment facilities just west of the project site on the Ironhouse parcel. The District is completing a capital improvement program to increase

capacity to accommodate projected demand in ISD's service area (from 3 mgd to 8.6 mgd). ISD plans to eliminate land-based wastewater irrigation on mainland properties and construct a surface water discharge system with tertiary treatment at Jersey Point on Jersey Island. ISD is evaluating an expansion of its wastewater irrigation on Jersey Island and construction of lined storage ponds on its mainland property. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board would work with ISD to determine the location and amounts of land-based versus surface water application of wastewater. ISD plans to begin construction in 2007 (McLarand Vasquez Emsiek & Partners, Inc., et al. 2005).

The Contra Costa County Environmental Health Services Department regulates septic tanks and leach fields.

Storm Drainage

The Emerson and Gilbert parcels each have a discharge pump to remove drainage from the respective sites. The Burroughs parcel's drainage for the northern section is handled by Pump Station 1 that is maintained by Reclamation District 799. Pump Station 1a serves approximately 100 acres of the south end of the Burroughs parcel (Hall 2006).

Areas south of the Dutch Slough Restoration Project site gravity drain into Emerson Slough and Little Dutch Slough.

Electrical and Gas Transmission

Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) has an extensive network of distribution lines within the Dutch Slough Restoration Project and City Community Park sites and surrounding area. PG&E obtains its energy supplies from hydroelectric, nuclear, and gas-fired power plants in northern and central California. In addition, it purchases energy from out-of-state and delivers it through high-voltage transmission lines. A PG&E 500-kilovolt electrical transmission line traverses the northeast corner of the Burroughs parcel. Some of these lines serve the project site and some lines serve customers beyond the site. Electricity is also provided to the project area with overhead power lines that extend along East Cypress Road, Jersey Island Road, and Bethel Island Road (McLarand Vasquez Emsiek & Partners, Inc., et al. 2005).

A PG&E 42-inch main gas line that parallels the footprint of the transmission line passes underneath the Dutch Slough Restoration Project site across the Burroughs parcel. PG&E also provides gas to the Dutch Slough Restoration Project area via natural gas lines in East Cypress Road, the East Cypress Corridor Specific Plan project site, and Bethel Island Road (McLarand Vasquez Emsiek & Partners, Inc., et al. 2005).

Natural gas wells are on all three Dutch Slough Restoration Project parcels. The gas wells on the Emerson and Gilbert properties are plugged and abandoned. Mineral and surface rights are reserved for the possible future operation of a gas well on each parcel. The Burroughs property retains eight natural gas wells. Two of these wells are plugged and abandoned, four wells are inactive, and two wells actively produce natural gas for commercial use. Storage tanks, concrete, and site contamination at the plugged and abandoned wells were removed and cleaned up. Under terms of an agreement, inactive gas wells must be plugged and abandoned on or before July 1, 2008.

PG&E is planning to significantly strengthen the circuit located in the Burroughs Parcel. The engineers at PG&E planning this rebuilding project would coordinate with the project sponsors of the Dutch Slough project (Willoughby 2006).

Regulatory Framework

The Growth Management Element of the Oakley General Plan addresses a range of community issues, with an emphasis on ensuring that public facilities and services are maintained as the City of Oakley's population grows (City of Oakley 2002).

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The City of Oakley's General Plan Goal 4.4 is to promote a high level of emergency preparedness to protect public health and safety in the event of a natural or human-caused disaster (City of Oakley 2002). The following policies that are applicable to this project are:

- Policy 4.4.2 Require that new development pay its fair share of costs for new fire protection facilities and services.
- Policy 4.4.6 Require the provision of fire fighting equipment access to open space areas in accordance with the Fire Protection Code and to all future development in accordance with Fire Access Standards.

The applicable program to implement the policies is:

- Program 4.4.D Afford fire protection agencies the opportunity to review development projects and submit conditions of approval for consideration to determine whether: 1) there is adequate water supply for fire fighting; 2) road widths, road grades, and turnaround radii are adequate for emergency equipment; and 3) structures are built to the standards of the Uniform Building Code, the Uniform Fire Code, other State regulations, and local ordinances regarding the use of fire-retardant materials and detection, warning, and extinguishment devices.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The City of Oakley's General Plan Goal 4.5 is to provide a high standard of police protection services for all citizens and properties throughout Oakley. The following policies that are applicable to this project are:

- Policy 4.5.2 Incorporate police protection standards and requirements into the land use planning process.
- Policy 4.5.4 The City shall strive to provide sufficient personnel and capital facilities to ensure adequate police protection and appropriate response times.
- Policy 4.5.5 Require that the Community Development Department refer, as appropriate, development proposals to the Police Department for review and comments.

WATER SERVICES

The City of Oakley's General Plan Goal 4.8 is to assure the provision of potable water availability in quantities sufficient to serve existing and future residents. The following policies that are applicable to this project are:

- Policy 4.8.12 Reduce the need for water system improvements by encouraging new development to incorporate water conservation measures to decrease peak water use.
- Policy 4.8.14 All proposals for development, including requests for building permits, within 1,000 feet of the Contra Costa Canal property line shall be referred to Contra Costa Water District for comment to ascertain the District's standards for the proposed development project.

The following program that is applicable to this project is:

- Program 4.8.C Cooperate with other regulatory agencies to control point and non-point water pollution sources to protect adopted beneficial uses of water.

WASTEWATER SERVICES

The City of Oakley's General Plan Goal 4.9 is to assure the provision of sewer collection, treatment and disposal facilities that are adequate to meet the current and projected needs of existing and future residents. The following policies that are applicable to this project are:

- Policy 4.9.1 Coordinate future development with the Ironhouse Sanitary District to ensure facilities are available for proper wastewater disposal.
- Policy 4.9.4 Reduce the need for sewer system improvements by requiring new development to incorporate water conservation measures, which reduce flows into the sanitary sewer system.

The following program that is applicable to this project is:

- Program 4.9.A Require new development to pay its fair share of the cost of on- and off-site infrastructure. This shall include installation of necessary public facilities, payment of impact fees, and participation in a Capital Improvement Program.

DRAINAGE FACILITIES

The City of Oakley's General Plan Goal 4.10 is to protect persons and property from the damaging impacts of flooding. The following policies that are applicable to this project are:

- Policy 4.10.5 Improve and expand the functionality of Marsh Creek as a major drainage corridor.
- Policy 4.10.6 Develop new drainage facilities and/or improvements to existing facilities to provide additional recreational or environmental benefit, where possible.

The following programs that are applicable to this project are:

- Program 4.10.C Pursue improvement of existing levees within the City and, as appropriate, compliance and certification from the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

- Program 4.10.G Require, upon development, the dedication of property or drainage easement adjacent to Marsh Creek to be used to increase width and capacity of the stream corridor.

3.9.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Significance Criteria

Criteria for determining significant impacts are based upon the CEQA Guidelines (Appendix G) and professional judgment. These guidelines state that a project would have a significant impact on public services and utilities if it:

- Will result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire and police protection;
- Exceeds wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- Requires or results in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Requires or results in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Has sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed; or
- Results in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

Alternative 1: Minimum Fill

IMPACT 3.14.1.1: EFFECT ON POLICE PROTECTION

The proposed City Community Park would generate the primarily increase the demand for police services depending on the increased calls for service. The two proposed wetland restoration projects would have a minimal affect on police protection services. The proposed park and wetland restoration projects would attract visitors to the project site who wish to experience nature, sports activities, water activities, passive recreation, historic resources, the museum center, educational facilities, and other activities. The proposed amphitheater would be a focal place for events and attract up to 5,000 people throughout a day. There would be no more than five special events per year (Miller 2006).

The City of Oakley Police Department's has concluded that the proposed park would result in a substantial impact to the City of Oakley Police Department because of the demand for more service (Thorsen 2006). The City of Oakley imposes the P-6 tax on new development, which is specifically

allocated for law enforcement use. The tax is used to hire additional officers, purchase new vehicles, and support other police protection needs. Fees assessed to residential developers in the City of Oakley would be adequate to fund police protection staff and equipment needed to serve the project. The potential increase in demand for police services for the proposed project would be mitigated through the fees imposed for new development.

OPEN WATER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

The potential impacts would be the same with the open water management options.

MARSH CREEK DELTA RELOCATION OPTIONS

Not applicable.

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Less than significant impact; no mitigation required.

IMPACT 3.14.1-2: EFFECT ON FIRE PROTECTION (ALL OPTIONS)

The proposed City Community Park would primarily increase the demand for fire protection services depending on the increased calls for service. The two proposed wetland restoration projects would have a minimal affect on fire protection services because most of the restoration area would be inundated with water. The potential fire hazard caused by the proposed park would be moderate depending on the season, fuel load, and integrity of structures. Fees assessed to developers in the City of Oakley may not be adequate to fund fire protection staff and equipment needed to serve the project and cumulative development in the project area (Gonzalez 2006).

Prior to the issuance of building permits, the East Contra Costa Fire Protection District would review the proposed park plan to ensure that it complies with applicable fire codes and regulations. The codes require a development plan that provides for fire equipment ingress and egress, maximum occupancy limitations, construction techniques and materials dictated by the proposed use of the structures, and built-in fire protection systems. The District also would evaluate on-site water pressure and availability, occupancy loads (for example, for the proposed amphitheater), and sprinkler systems for buildings proposed for the park.

MITIGATION 3.14.1-2: FIRE DEPARTMENT REVIEW AND FUNDING

The City of Oakley shall incorporate recommendations by the East Contra Costa Fire Protection District on park design relating to access for fire vehicles and equipment, water pressure in proposed fire hydrants, fire safety and prevention, and other issues into the requirements for development approval (Gonzalez 2006). In addition, the City shall ensure that there is a funding mechanism implemented for the District to serve the proposed park.

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Less than significant impact; no mitigation required.

IMPACT 3.14.1-3: EFFECT ON WATER SUPPLY (ALL OPTIONS)

The two proposed wetland restoration projects would not affect water demand. Water supply concerns associated with possible contamination of CCWD'S nearby canal are addressed in the Water Quality section of this document.

The proposed City Community Park would increase the demand for water for landscaping, fire protection, drinking, and restrooms. As shown in City of Oakley's Dutch Slough Community Park and Public Access Conceptual Master Plan, the potable water system is proposed along the western and southern boundaries of the park site. It would also connect the northern end of the park, running on the west side of Emerson Slough. An extension of the water system is also proposed in areas around the lighted sports field area and Ironhouse School. The proposed restrooms, kitchens, water fountains, and other potable needs would connect to DWD's domestic water supply system. Water lines would extend from Sellers Avenue into the park. Proposed landscaping on the park site would be irrigated with groundwater from on-site wells (Miller 2006).

In the proposed City Community Park, the riparian corridor themed play areas would include constructed drainage channels that would be created as creeks. They would be fed in the summer months by water pumped from on-site windmills.

DWD would extend water mains from the Cypress Grove project from the west and to the north from Cypress Road. The water mains would be adequately sized to serve the proposed project (Yeraka 2006).

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Potentially significant impact but mitigated to less than significant by mitigation measure 3.1.1-5 (Hydrology).

IMPACT 3.14.1-4: EFFECT ON WASTEWATER

The two proposed wetland restoration projects would not affect wastewater demand or capacity. However, the Dutch Slough Restoration Project includes relocating ISD's pipeline from the toe of the Emerson parcel levee along Marsh Creek to near the top of the levee. The pipeline is buried in the Emerson parcel just beyond the toe of the Marsh Creek levee. Since this area would be restored to tidal marsh, a new pipeline would be installed in the top of the levee to preserve access for service and maintenance. The top of the levee would be lined with gravel to provide an all-weather access road. The existing top width and elevation of the Marsh Creek levee [approximately 20 feet and 11 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD), respectively] would be adequate for access requirements. The new pipeline would be buried two feet below the top of the levee. The new pipeline would be installed with flexible joints to prevent potential shearing of the pipeline due to levee settlement. As the Marsh Creek levee has existed for some time, the amount of settlement is expected to be small. The existing pipeline would be removed or abandoned once it is replaced by the new pipeline.

ISD would determine if it is better to route a sewer or force main under Marsh Creek to access ISD property or cross under the Contra Costa Canal. To the south, the Cypress Groves subdivision has sewers and a pump station. Systems to serve the Emerson/Burroughs/Gilbert properties are in the planning stages for sewers and a pump station (Skrel 2006).

The proposed City Community Park would increase the demand for wastewater treatment and disposal. As shown in the City Community Park Plan, the proposed restrooms are proposed at the west end of the park near the Emerson Point Lookout and the concession stand. Restrooms would also be in buildings on the east end of the park, such as the Gilbert Home, Ironhouse School, offices, and Caretaker's Cottage. The two wetlands restoration project would not affect sewage treatment demand.

The closest sewer is an eight-inch line on the Cypress Groves project site. There is a pump station located on Frank Hengle Way in the northeast vicinity of the Cypress Groves development. Adequate wastewater facilities can be provided for the park (Skrel 2006). Therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

OPEN WATER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

The potential impacts would be the same with the open water management options.

MARSH CREEK DELTA RELOCATION OPTIONS

A pipeline crosses over Marsh Creek to the Emerson parcel at a footbridge and would be moved into the Marsh Creek levee. A bridge would span the Marsh Creek diversion to allow for a trail and maintenance of the pipeline. If the creek is diverted on-site downstream of the existing pipeline crossing, the pipeline may need to cross the creek diversion at the new bridge. Such a bridge would be provided as part of the project. This impact is less than significant.

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

This impact is less than significant and no mitigation is required.

IMPACT 3.14.1-5: EFFECT ON STORM DRAINAGE (ALL OPTIONS)

The project would increase the demand for storm drainage on the park component of the proposed project, not including the Ironhouse parcel. The majority of the park site would be subject to flooding. All new buildings and the relocated Ironhouse School would be sited and designed such that their finished floor elevations would be above the 100-year flood level. Water quality swales would be installed at all major parking areas. Drainage from the western portions of the park would be directed to constructed creek channels designed to also serve as water quality features. Potential impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

This impact is less than significant and no mitigation is required.

IMPACT 3.14.1-6: EFFECT ON ELECTRICAL AND GAS TRANSMISSION FACILITIES (ALL OPTIONS)

The City Community Park would increase the demand for electrical and gas transmission on the project site. The two wetland restoration projects would not affect electrical and natural gas demand. All utility service lines would be underground within the park. Electrical lines would be extended from Sellers Avenue into the proposed park. Inactive wells and power lines that are no longer needed would be removed, closed, or demolished as part of site preparation.

Electricity would be supplied to the west end of the park near the Emerson Point Lookout, the lighted ball fields, and the concession stand. It would also be needed in buildings on the east end of the park, such as the Gilbert Home, Ironhouse School, offices, and Caretaker's Cottage. New electrical and gas facilities would be constructed to accommodate the proposed structures, facilities, and buildings. Existing electrical and gas facilities would be altered, expanded, or demolished. PG&E has adequate capacity to serve the proposed project (Willoughby 2006). Potential impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

The alignment of the new east levee on the Burroughs parcel (as part of the Dutch Slough Restoration Project) would protect and preserve access to PG&E's electric transmission line, high-pressure gas line, and gas gathering line. These PG&E lines cross the northeast corner of the Burroughs parcel, which would not be restored to tidal marsh. The new levee would be immediately west of Jersey Island Road and the easement for PG&E's electric transmission line. It would preserve the existing level of flood protection for the area northeast of the new levee. The final project design would ensure that the PG&E facilities would remain fully accessible to PG&E crews.

As part of the of the Dutch Slough Restoration Project planning process, the Dutch Slough Restoration Project sponsors would coordinate with PG&E to assure to PG&E's satisfaction that the project would not interfere with their transmission lines and other facilities (PWA 2006).

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

This impact is less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts on public services and utilities are considered in the context of the service area of the service providers. The potential increase in demand for police services, fire services, water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, electrical transmission, and gas transmission that could result from the proposed project would be a minor increment of the total demand. The primary demands would be from the numerous residential developments proposed, approved, or under construction in the project area. Services and utilities are made available as those developments proceed. As noted above, fees and taxes associated with those developments, as well as monthly utility charges, are intended to mitigate their impacts on services and utilities. No additional mitigation is required.

Alternative 2: Moderate Fill Alternative

IMPACT 3.14.2-1: EFFECT ON POLICE PROTECTION

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.2-2: EFFECT ON FIRE PROTECTION

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.2-3: EFFECT ON WATER SUPPLY

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.2-4: EFFECT ON WASTEWATER

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.2-5: EFFECT ON STORM DRAINAGE

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.2-6: EFFECT ON ELECTRICAL AND GAS TRANSMISSION

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

Alternative 3: Maximum Fill

IMPACT 3.14.3.1: EFFECT ON POLICE PROTECTION

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.3.2: EFFECT ON FIRE PROTECTION

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.3.3: EFFECT ON WATER SUPPLY

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.3.4: EFFECT ON WASTEWATER

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.3.5: EFFECT ON STORM DRAINAGE

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

IMPACT 3.14.3.6: EFFECT ON ELECTRICAL AND GAS TRANSMISSION

Potential impacts would be the same as under Alternative 1.

Alternative 4: No Project

Public services and utilities would remain the same as under existing conditions under this alternative. No new facilities would be constructed and no existing facilities would be altered, expanded, or demolished. No new demand would be created. Therefore, this alternative would have no impacts on Public Services and Utilities.